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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
10 AT TACOMA

11 KEN ARONSON,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 DOG EAT DOG FILMS, INC.,

15 Defendant.

16 CASE NO. C 10-5293

17 ORDER AWARDING ATTORNEYS'
18 FEES AND COSTS

19 **I. INTRODUCTION**

20 On August 31, 2010 this Court awarded the Defendant its attorneys' fees and costs
21 incurred in connection with its Special Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Claims of Misappropriation of
22 Likeness and Invasion of Privacy. ECF No. 23. Defendant subsequently filed its Motion for
23 Attorneys' Fees and Costs under RCW 4.24.525. ECF No. 30. Plaintiff filed his Response (ECF
24 No. 36) and Defendant filed its Reply (ECF No. 40).

II. BACKGROUND

Ken Aronson commenced this action against Defendant asserting that the inclusion of a song and video in Michael Moore's documentary film, *Sicko*, without Aronson's authorization infringed his exclusive copyright to his video and song. The Plaintiff also asserted two state law claims: invasion of privacy and misappropriation of likeness. The Defendant filed its special motion to strike on June 11, 2010. ECF No. 15. The undersigned concluded that the state law claims for invasion of privacy and misappropriation of likeness are based on conduct that is protected by the Anti-SLAPP Act and granted the Defendant's motion. The Court also awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, as directed by R.C.W. 4.24.525. ECF No. 23.

The Defendant now requests attorneys' fees of \$46,965, costs of \$697.80 and the \$10,000 authorized by statute.

The Plaintiff requests this Court deny Defendant's motion for the following reasons:

(1) it seeks to profit from misrepresentations the defendant made to Plaintiff and the Court; (2) it seeks to impose retroactive penalties for a complaint that was filed before the Anti-SLAPP legislation became effective; and (3) it relies on insufficient evidence and requests an unreasonable amount for fees and costs for a single motion. Alternatively, the Plaintiff requests this Court stay any penalties under the statute until Plaintiff's pending appeal before the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals is resolved. ECF No. 36.

III. DISCUSSION

The undersigned has already made the determination that the Defendant is entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. ECF No. 31. In the Order Granting Defendant's Special Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Claims of Misappropriation of Likeness and Invasion of Privacy this Court ordered as follows: "**Defendant is awarded** its reasonable attorneys fees and

1 costs incurred in presenting this motion and the statutorily prescribed amount of ten thousand
 2 dollars.” (emphasis added). ECF No. 31, p. 17. The sole purpose of the motion before the
 3 Court is for the Court to make a determination as to the “amount” of the reasonable attorneys’
 4 fees and costs that shall be awarded.

5 The first two reasons raised by the plaintiff do not address the amount to be awarded.
 6 This Court will, however, address each of the objections raised by the Plaintiff.

7 **Alleged Misrepresentation.** In a May 18, 2010 letter to plaintiff’s counsel, defense
 8 counsel advised he was getting married next week, then going on a honeymoon to New Zealand
 9 and would be back in his office on June 7, 2010. ECF No. 37, p. 19. The purpose of the letter
 10 was to request an extension of time to file an answer and any motions related to the complaint to
 11 June 9, 2010. Counsel so stipulated and the undersigned issued an order based on the parties’
 12 stipulation. ECF No. 12. Neither of the parties, however, disclosed the reason for the stipulation
 13 to the Court. The Defendant filed his Answer on June 9, 2010 and his motion to strike pursuant
 14 to the anti-SLAPP statute was filed on June 11, 2010.

15 Counsel for plaintiff now asserts that the time sheets submitted by defense counsel show
 16 he was in fact working on the case during the time he said he would be out of the office. Based
 17 on that, counsel also asserts that “the representation was false, or was a calculated
 18 misrepresentation aimed at abusing the legislative and judicial process: as the defendant knew
 19 by drafting it, the Washington Anti-SLAPP (“the ACT”) was not effective until June 10, 2010.”
 20 ECF No. 36, pp. 3 – 4. Counsel then states that the “defendant was furiously working to apply
 21 its legislation to this case when it represented that it needed a continuance because its lead
 22 counsel would be out of the country.” *Id.* at p. 4.

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24 Order Awarding Attorneys’ Fees
 and Costs

1 On the other hand, counsel for the defendant affirms he got married on May 22, 2010,
2 went to New Zealand on May 23, 2010 for his honeymoon, returned to New York on June 2,
3 2010 and returned to his office in Seattle on June 7, 2010. ECF No. 41, p. 2.

4 A review of the billing records show entries for “B. Johnson” on May 26, 27, 28, June 1,
5 3, 4, and 6, 2010. ECF No. 31, pp. 44 – 47.

6 However, it is not clear that extending the date for filing an answer to June 9, 2010, the
7 day before the legislation became effective, made any difference regarding the posture of this
8 case. The answer was filed on June 9, 2010 which was the day before the effective date of the
9 anti-SLAPP legislation. Without any stipulation, the answer would still have been due before the
10 effective date of the legislation. The timing of the answer had no impact. In addition, R.C.W.
11 4.24.525 permits the filing of a special motion within 60 days of service of the complaint. The
12 complaint was served on April 29, 2010. ECF No. 37, p. 17. The motion was filed on June 11,
13 2010 – within 60 days of service. If there was any misrepresentation by defense counsel, it had
14 no impact with regard to the applicability of the new legislation and does not form the basis for
15 denial of attorneys’ fees and costs.

16 **Retroactive Penalty.** The Plaintiff asserts, for the first time, that the new legislation
17 imposes retroactive penalties. The Court notes that the Plaintiff, in his response to the
18 Defendant’s special motion to strike, also sought to recover attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to
19 the authorization contained in the anti-SLAPP legislation. In addition, and as noted above, this
20 Court already ordered reasonable attorneys’ fees. The sole purpose of this motion is to
21 determine the amount.

Calculation of Reasonable Attorneys' Fees. The Washington courts use the lodestar approach to fee calculation. To calculate a lodestar amount, a court multiplies the number of hours reasonably expended by the reasonable hourly rate. *Bowers v. Transamerica Title Ins. Co.*, 100 Wash. 2d 581, 597, 675 P. 2d 193 (1983). After calculating a lodestar fee, the court may consider whether the lodestar should be adjusted to reflect factors not already taken into consideration. *Bowers, supra*, at p. 598-99.

7 The plaintiff objects to an award of attorneys' fees on the grounds that the Defendant has
8 provided insufficient evidence to support the amount requested and that the amount requested is
9 unreasonable. In support of his position, the Plaintiff asserts that only a small portion (28.6%) of
10 the Defendant's motion to strike related to the anti-SLAPP Act and that the balance related to the
11 underlying claims.

12 The Defendant, on the other hand, asserts that research and briefing of the state law
13 claims was paramount to showing that the Plaintiff could not meet his burden of establishing by
14 clear and convincing evidence the likelihood of prevailing on the state claims.

15 The Court agrees with the Defendant in this regard. The Court could not have rendered a
16 decision regarding the applicability of the anti-SLAPP legislation without also determining
17 whether the Plaintiff could demonstrate “by clear and convincing evidence a probability of
18 prevailing on the merits of his state law claims of invasion of privacy and misappropriation of
19 likeness.” ECF No. 23, p. 9. Based on this evaluation, it is clear to the Court that the briefing
20 submitted by the Defendant was all related to the special motion to strike.

1 **Reasonable Hourly Rate.** The Defendant provided evidence that the hourly rates
2 requested by defense counsel are reasonable within the legal community. The Court notes that
3 the Plaintiff does not dispute the reasonableness of the hourly rates of defense counsel. The
4 Court therefore finds the hourly rates requested by the defendant represent reasonable hourly
5 rates based on the experience and expertise of counsel. Specifically, the Court finds that the
6 following rates to be reasonable: Bruce E. H. Johnson - \$505/hour; Noelle Kvasnosky -
7 \$265/hour; and Jennifer Chermoshnyuk - \$175/hour.

8 The Court notes that the defendant requested an award of attorneys fees based on what
9 they characterized as a “blended” hourly rate. The Court declines that invitation and will follow
10 the old fashioned method of awarding fees based on the individuals hourly rate as that is the rate
11 which adequately identifies experience, skill and expertise.

12 **Reasonable Number of Hours.** In determining the reasonable number of hours, the
13 Court may exclude those hours that are excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary. The
14 Court reviewed the number of hours spent on research, strategy & analysis as well as preparation
15 of the written motion. Based on that review, it appears that some time was spent unnecessarily,
16 was used inefficiently or was related to the case as a whole as opposed to being in connection
17 with the special motion. Examples include a various entries in May in which relatively small
18 amounts of time were frequently expended regarding strategy and analyzing a motion to strike;
19 obtaining copies of the video which would be related to the case as a whole and not just the
20 special motion; and spending time on legal analysis in anticipation of what the reply brief might
21 argue. Based on its review, the Court finds that the reasonable numbers of hours are as follows:
22 Bruce Johnson – 17 hours; Noelle Kvasnosky – 70 hours; and Jennifer Chermoshnyuk – 25
23 hours.
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Amount of Lodestar Attorneys' Fees Awarded. Based on the above findings, the Court AWARDS reasonable attorneys' fees to the Defendant in the sum of \$31,430.

Upward or Downward Adjustment. After calculating a lodestar fee, the court may consider whether the lodestar should be adjusted to reflect factors not already taken into consideration. *Bowers v. Transamerica Title Ins. Co.*, 100 Wn.2d 581, 598-99 (1983); *Allard v. First Interstate Bank of Wash.*, 112 Wn.2d 145, 149 (1989). The Court notes that the Defendant is not requesting an adjustment of fees beyond the lodestar calculation. In addition, the lodestar calculation takes many of the relevant factors into account, and after reviewing those remaining factors not subsumed by the lodestar, the Court concludes that no departure from the lodestar is warranted or necessary.

COSTS

The Defendant requests costs in the sum of \$697.00. The Plaintiff has filed no opposition to this amount. The Court therefore AWARDS Defendant its costs in the sum of \$697.00.

STATUTORY AWARD

R.C.W. 4.24.525 states that the court “shall” award “[a]n amount of ten thousand dollars, not including the costs of litigation and attorney fees” to the prevailing party. The Defendant is the prevailing party. The Court therefore AWARDS Defendant the additional sum of \$10,000.00.

REQUESTED STAY

Finally, the Plaintiff requests this court stay an award of attorneys' fees, costs and statutory award until his appeal has been resolved. The authority for this "stay" is Fed. R. Civ. P. 62(c). This civil rules relates to an order or judgment "that grants, dissolves, or denies an

1 injunction.” This court has not issued such an order and therefore finds that this civil rule is not
2 applicable. The request for a stay is DENIED.

3 **CONCLUSION**

4 The Court AWARDS the Defendant attorneys’ fees in the sum of \$31,430, costs in the
5 sum of \$697, and the statutory award of \$10,000.

6 Dated this 16th day of November, 2010.

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8 Karen L. Strombom
9 United States Magistrate Judge

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